FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OAS SECRETARY GENERAL URGES SELF-SUFFICIENCY

FL182048 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 18 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The secretary general of the Organization of American States, the OAS, Alejandro Orfila, has called for a reorganization of OAS policy which would enhance self-sufficiency in the region. Mr Orfila said, however, that in seeking greater self-sufficiency it did not mean that the region had to be isolated from the world community. He said the real greatness of each country and each region hinged on the contribution which it made to the common international good.

Mr Orfila observed that gaining self-sufficiency would entail the broadening of markets, stepping up production and strengthening human resource potential. He said by taking advantage of all these resources, the member countries of the OAS could advance in the next few years at a rate of growth greater than that of developed countries. The secretary general's comments were made in an article for the OAS magazine AMERICAS.

LAFTA REORGANIZATION CONFERENCE OPENS

PA191638 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0223 GMT 19 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 18 Mar (EFE)--During today's inauguration of the conference to discuss the reorganization of the Latin American Free Trade Organization (LAFTA), Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins stressed that LAFTA is experiencing "a real crisis" and he called for achieving "complete integration."

The LAFTA special meeting was attended by representatives of the 11 member countries and delegates of the Central American Common Market, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and the OAS.

Herrera Campins asked the participants to "struggle" for integration and to work so that the integration will be of the Latin American peoples and not of the multinational companies. The president, who asked for an overall integration, stressed that "we should move toward an integration through specific fields and not toward a direct process."

LAFTA, which was founded in 1960 by the Montevideo Treaty, is holding the second most important meeting in its history to overcome what its own directors have described as its "ineffectiveness" and to find practical paths to achieve economic integration.

The objective which Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela sought in creating LAFTA was that of establishing a zone for the free circulation of merchandise which should have begun to operate before the end of this year.

Herrera Campins recognized the difficulties which LAFTA is currently experiencing. He indicated that despite the fact that it absorbs 9 percent of the foreign trade of its members, LAFTA "has not implemented an authentic process of integration."

Fernando Salazar Paredes, the Bolivian integration minister and chairman of the Cartagena Agreement Board, said at the inauguration ceremony that "an in-depth reorganization should be undertaken." He added that LAFTA has failed because of its "inoperativeness" and the distortions of the agreements. "We must also admit," he said, "that the basic principles of LAFTA have not been applied." He said those principles include reciprocity in benefits and promotion of development as well as balance among the member countries.

ANDEAN COUNTRIES SEEK TO BOOST FOOD PRODUCTION

PY242237 Paris AFP in Spanish 1112 GMT 22 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Lima, 22 Mar (AFP)--The agriculture ministers of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela approved here last night a number of projects designed to boost food production in the region.

At the end of their fourth conference, they signed a document in which they emphasize the significance they attach to agricultural and livestock integration in solving their major socioeconomic problems.

During their 3-day talks, the ministers approved a total of 10 resolutions that, among other things, provide for immediate action to foster the production of wheat, certified seeds [semillas certificadas], African palm, and beef and joint programs to fight the coffee rust and the African swine fever that are a threat to the region.

The ministers stressed the need for a solidary effort by all Andean countries "to face the growing demands for food and to reduce dependence on imported foodstuffs."

Regarding wheat supply, the Andean Technical Board was asked to develop studies in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to foster wheat production.

The Andean region has reduced its wheat production by 35 percent and its cultivated areas by approximately 168,000 hectares in recent years, while its wheat imports totaled $320 million annually.

Each country was asked to produce certified seeds--which are essential to increase productivity--for certain products.

Bolivia will be charged with producing cotton, rice, corn, soybeans and wheat; Colombia with sesame, corn and wheat; Ecuador with rice, corn, soybeans, sorghum and wheat; Peru with rice, wheat, hard yellow corn and cotton; and Venezuela with hybrid sorghum and peanuts.

They also decided "to implement on a priority basis the absorption within the subregion of the agricultural surplus of any of one or more of the Andean countries."

They decided to assign priority to the agricultural and livestock development of Bolivia and Ecuador "to increasingly reduce the gap between these and the other Andean countries."

They decided to conduct studies on the production of African palm to reduce dependence on imported edible oil and to develop studies on the installation of a system of storage centers and bovine slaughterhouses.

The following ministers attended the conference: Mario Vizcarra, Bolivia; German Bula, Colombia; Boliviar Lupera, Ecuador; Carlos Gamarra, Peru; and Luciano Valero, Venezuela. They agreed to hold the next meeting in Caracas.

SANTA CRUZ SECURITY BRANCHES CONFINED TO BARRACKS

PY250320 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0258 GMT 25 Mar 80 PY

[Reporter (Enrique Tomas) from Santa Cruz]

[Text] We want to inform you that a state of emergency has been decreed for the National Guard, traffic police and narcotics control. The various security brances of Santa Cruz de la Sierra have been confined to barracks, and the officers are meeting at the headquarters of the National Guard in downtown Santa Cruz.

In the meantime, some army units in vehicles are discreetly patrolling the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in view of an emergency which is no longer possible to disguise.

The demonstration of the Autonomous Movement of University Students [MAR] was held today at (?1930) in memory of the late Comrade Luis Espinal.

It was also disclosed that the explosions which took place yesterday and this morning have not been explained, but it is assumed that they were caused by dynamite. No information has been released about the investigation carried out by the security services. The explosions took place outside the old downtown area and have caused much concern.

PRESIDENT GUEILER, COMMANDERS DENY COUP RUMORS

PY250456 Paris AFP in Spanish 0429 GMT 25 Mar 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 24 Mar (AFP)--Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler Tejada denied tonight that a coup was to take place in the country "since, in that case, we Bolivians would have to endure a civil war."

President Gueiler left government palace at 2255 local time, visibly tired and concerned. She pointed out, however, that "there is complete tranquillity in the country despite persistent rumors to the contrary."

Yet, AFP made a telephone call to Radio Pirai Director Ruben Enrique Poma in Santa Cruz, who said that "the state of emergency we are going through can no longer be concealed, as motorized personnel of the Army II Corps were patrolling the streets tonight, and all personnel of the uniformed police were confined to quarters." "Neither the motives nor the perpetrators of the explosions that shook some districts of the city have yet been clarified," Poma added.

Press reports circulating in La Paz tonight indicated that ultrarightist paramilitary groups had taken to the streets in Santa Cruz "to consummate the Night of the Long Knives by murdering leftist political and union leaders."

Gen Armando Reyes, commander in chief of the armed forces, denied these reports in La Paz by noting that "complete tranquillity prevails in the country, and there is no reason for alarm."

For his part, Army Commander Gen Ruben Rocha said: "We contacted army commanders stationed in Santa Cruz, and everything is calm there."

PRESIDENT APPOINTS ACTING INTERIOR MINISTER

PY250347 Paris AFP in Spanish 0321 GMT 25 Mar 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 24 Mar (AFP)--The Bolivian armed forces tonight strengthened their position within the government of President Lidia Gueiler, since it controls now not only the Defense Ministry but also the Interior Ministry, it has been reported.

Air Force Gen Antonio Arnez (Ret) was installed by Gueiler as "acting interior minister" after the resignation of civilian Interior Minister Jorge Selum. Arnez is the only military officer--although retired--participating in the Bolivian Government. In his first remarks he "asked all Bolivians to be as calm as possible and not be led by alarmist political rumors that are designed to confuse the country's public opinion.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE ORDERED TO RELEASE TERRORISTS' NAMES

PY240935 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] The commander in chief of the armed forces, Gen Armando Reyes Villa, said to the press that he has instructed the army command to order the army intelligence department--which at one time indicated that it has a list of terrorists--to release the terrorists' names. General Reyes Villa said that in this manner many terrorist acts can be brought into the open, although he denied there may be a link between these terrorists and the ones responsible for the priest Espinal's murder. Therefore, since the armed forces command has given instructions for the release of these names, it is possible that in the next few hours the names of the terrorists who disturbed the people with dynamite attacks--particularly attacks against the social communications media--will be known.

CONGRESS ASKS FOR DISMISSAL OF ARMY INTELLIGENCE CHIEF

PY250010 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2343 GMT 24 Mar 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 24 Mar (TELAM/EFE)--The Bolivian Congress today urged President Lidia Gueiler, in her capacity as commander of the armed forces, to dismiss Col Luis Arce Gomez as chief of the army intelligence department.

The Bolivian congressmen charged the military officer with harboring the perpetrators of terrorist acts and those who murdered the priest Luis Espinal, a leftist Jesuit linked with intellectual subversion. Colonel Arce last week stated that he knew the names of the terrorists who had perpetrated some terrorist acts in the cities of Laz Paz and Santa Cruz and who were apparently involved in the murder of Espinal.

COB CALLS 15-MINUTE STRIKE FOR 26 MAR

PY250443 La Paz Radio Progreso in Spanish 0348 GMT 25 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The executive committee of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] has decreed a 15-minute general strike to be observed by mine, factory, rural and city workers on Wednesday, 26 March, from 1145 to 1200 at their place of work to pay tribute to Luis Espinal to repudiate fascist terrorism.

Transportation workers will observe the strike at the place they happen to be at the time. [Signed] Juan Lechin Oquendo, executive secretary; Oscar Sanjinez Rodriguez, general secretary; Simon Reyes Riveros, public relations secretary; Armando Morales Gomez, secretary of domestic affairs; (Aldo Flores Alvarez), press and dissemination secretary; (Jose Maria Palacios Lopez), secretary of union affairs; and (Jose Quiroga Lainez), peasant liaison secretary.

CITIZENS, UNION, CHURCH DENOUNCE PRIEST'S MURDER

PA240214 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2340 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[By Francisco Roque Bacarreza]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 23 Mar (EFE)--The Bolivian people today demanded that the government and armed forces explain and severely punish those responsible for the killing of Spanish priest Luis Espinal, who was assassinated Saturday morning. The citizens, through civic, political and cultural institutions, called a state of alert to prevent the "fascist violence" from claiming new lives and unleashing a terrorist escalation.

Espinal, a 48-year old Jesuit priest and stanch defender of human rights, the oppressed, and director of the leftist weekly AQUI, was killed by unidentified persons who kidnaped him Friday night.

The government of President Lidia Gueiler, on learning of the incident, ordered a mass mobilization of security and police organizations to find the killers.

New Interior Minister Gen Antonio Arnez, who will be sworn into office tomorrow, will be in charge of putting an end to the escalation of violence which began early in the year with several terrorist attacks.

The killing of the priest elicited the immediate condemnation of all Bolivian democratic sectors and has unleashed a wave of unprecedented indignation. The coroner's report revealed that the victim was killed Saturday morning by shots fired at short range. The .38 caliber bullets led to the assumption that an automatic weapon was used. Before he was killed, the victim was tortured by his captors, who are apparently highly trained in this type of thing inasmuch as only the autopsy evidenced the blows the abuses suffered by Espinal. The body was thrown onto the freeway leading to the international airport near one of the industrial areas of La Paz. Hours later it was found by a peasant who reported the finding to the police.

The Bolivian Labor Central, which alerted the National Proletarian Movement [not further identified] charged in a communique that the killing of the priest is the beginning of a reactionary and terrorist plan.

Press workers will go on a 24-hour strike Tuesday to repudiate the killing. Also, press institutes have denounced before international organizations the threat that the killing poses for the existence of human rights in the country.

The church has demanded the government and justice branches investigate the incident and rigorously punish those responsible. The church has also asked the people to remain calm and not harbor vengeance.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ASKS PHILIPPINES FOR 'FURTHER EXPLANATION'

PY242319 Paris AFP in Spanish 2145 GMT 24 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 24 Mar (AFP)--The Chilean Foreign Ministry today asked the Philippine Government for "further explanation" [nuevos antecedentes] on the reasons for canceling President Augusto Pinochet's visit to Manila.

The future of relations between the two countries will depend on those explanations, according to Enrique Valdes Puga, the acting Chilean foreign minister. Chilean Ambassador to Manila Carlos Lemay was recalled for consultations and will arrive in Santiago tomorrow, Tuesday; but Roberto Palma, the Chilean charge d'affaires to Manila, was told to ask the Philippine Government for further information.

The afternoon paper LA SEGUNDA in an editorial described President Marcos' attitude as "an act of diplomatic barbarism, a precedent for which would be difficult to find." The newspaper added that "if there were doubts before about President Marcos' chances of maintaining his precarious domestic stability, there are no more doubts now that his behavior befits a puppet that is about to fall."

Diplomatic Relations Severed

OW242353 Hong Kong AFP in English 2351 GMT 24 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Santiago, March 25 (AFP)--Chile broke off diplomatic relations with the Philippines on Monday in the wake of a Filipino snub which aborted an Asian tour by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

Pinochet Addresses Nation

PY250217 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2340 GMT 24 Mar 80 PY

[24 March speech to the nation from Government House by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet upon return from Southeast Asian tour--live]

[Text] Mr President of the Supreme Court; Messrs ministers; Mr Accountant General of the nation; Messrs generals and admirals; military, civilian and church officials; ladies and gentlemen; Chileans. Before beginning my speech I would like to thank you, as president of the nation, because this demonstration proves to the world the monolithic unity of Chile, which is capable of coping with any aggression, capable of rejecting any pressure and capable of successfully enduring any sacrifice. This is what Chile is today. [shouts]

The massive demonstration by Chileans which I have seen on my way here is the best possible response to an event which is still confusing; and no self-respecting, honorable country can offend another in this manner. I do not want to pass judgment on this event without having all the information before me, but I must tell you here and now that I cannot tolerate a slap on the face of my country and will, therefore, sever relations with the Philippines. [shouts]

As you well know, when I was flying on a tour which had been prepared long in advance and after repeated invitations, I was officially informed by the Philippine Government through our ambassador... [shouts]. This unusual decision to suspend a visit which was already in full swing has compelled me to immediately summon our ambassador to the Philippines to come and tell us all the details of what happened, so that we can make other decisions later. Once the evaluation is made, some people will be held responsible at the domestic level.

In view of everything that has happened, my friends, I want to tell all Chileans who are listening to these brief words of mine that this country has enough dignity and greatness of spirit to overcome situations of this kind--situations that some will try to take advantage of in some way or another; but they will not undermine my decision to lead this country's policy. [shouts]

I see behind all this the hand of international Marxism, which is manipulating liberal democracy to create problems for us. Chile is shaping its own democracy. [applause] Chile is plotting its own course without [words indistinct] and without any godfathers. [applause and shouts]

Gentlemen, [shouts] today's demonstration and everything that has happened tells me how great foreign pressure is, stimulated by some from inside the country. This government will pursue its course, as I have said many times before, and we will not surrender the government either tomorrow or the day after. [shouts]

We must understand once and for all that the country must go forward through the joint efforts of all Chileans; it must overcome these obstacles which are placed in its path. We will do it, thanks to the faith we have in our flag and in this fatherland which gave us life. [shouts]

I have, as always, faith in the Chilean people. I have the conviction that we will go forward on the path we have outlined for ourselves. I have faith in the future of my fatherland. I have faith because Chile is united now; because our fatherland dances to a single tune and not to many; because we all embrace each other, although there are some who do not understand and try to guide us into another path. [shouts]

Ladies and gentlemen, my friends, Chileans: we live quietly in this fatherland of ours, but nevertheless they say so many things about us. All we have to do is look around us to see how there are countries where citizens are being held in embassies, and those countries have no strength to get them out. [shouts]

We do not need advice from anyone. To those who receive foreign money to preach alien ideologies, we will teach a lesson in the near future, and their action will be followed by our reaction, proving that Chile is united. [shouts: "Be hard with them, Pinochet!"]

Rest assured that that is the way it will be. [shouts] My friends, I want to tell you tonight that we will go on, my life is worth nothing without you. [shouts]

I believe that we have not always done this, but tonight I ask you to look calmly at this problem. Let us have faith in the future. We will (?best) these gentlemen from the Philippines [shouts] and the country will continue marching forward so that each and every Chilean will have a promising future, a future full of hope and faith. Good night. See you later. [sustained shouts and slogans]

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION URGES RETURN OF EXILES

PY211443 Paris AFP in Spanish 2042 GMT 20 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 20 Mar--The Chilean Human Rights Commission today asked the military regime to allow exiled citizens to return to the country.

Among the cases of exiled Chileans, the Human Rights Commission mentioned the "dramatic case" of Laura Allende, sister of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende, overthrown by the military in September 1973.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION AT DOMINICAN EMBASSY

Dialog Resumes

PA242005 Paris AFP in Spanish 1957 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 24 Mar (AFP)--The sixth round of talks on the hostages being held in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota began at 1445 hours (1945 GMT) between Colombian Government delegates and one [female] 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, one of the hostages of the rebel group. This round of talks began 15 minutes after the scheduled starting time.

Talks End

PA242217 Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 24 Mar (AFP)--The sixth dialog, which lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes, between Colombian Government delegates and a representative of the 19 April guerrilla Movememt [M-19] in search of a solution to the crisis of the hostages in the Dominican Embassy ended here today in a cordial manner.

After these new negotiations ended, the M-19 guerrilla and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, who served as a witness, bid a cordial farewell to the representatives of the Colombian Government and returned to the embassy.

This was one of the longest dialogs since the embassy occupation last 27 February. The fifth round of talks was interrupted in view of differences between the two parties. The differences dealt basically with the M-19 demands calling for the release of hundreds of alleged subversives, to which President Julio Cesar Turbay's government is flatly opposed.

For the moment, as it has been up to now, no indications regarding the outcome of these new contacts are expected, except for a government communique reporting the resumption of the talks.

Diplomatic circles noted that, unlike the fifth dialog 11 days ago, the talks today appeared to take place in a climate of understanding, and the participants showed some optimism when they left the station wagon that has served as the site of the meetings. The M-19 guerrilla did not appear, this time at least, as exasperated as during thefifth round of talks, the diplomatic circles noted.

Thirty-two persons, including 11 ambassadors and the papal nuncio to Colombia are being held hostage in the Dominican Embassy.

Government Communique No 18

PA250127 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Oscar Dominguez report from Narino Palace]

[Text] The government admitted tonight that some progress has been made in the talks with the 19 April Movement (M-19), which is in control of the Dominican Embassy. It also announced that the negotiations or talks will be resumed at some future date, which will be set through the usual channels.

Communique No 18 contains the official version of the developments at and the results of the sixth round of negotiations, held for 1 hour and 40 minutes in the yellow van that has been used as the site of previous talks. As on previous occasions, the participants in today's dialog included Under Secretaries Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano for the government, the small M-19 guerrilla and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan as a witness. This time there was a variant at the end of the dialog: The official negotitators, the guerrilla and the Mexican ambassador shook hands. In the past there had been no handshakes. The M-19 guerrilla did not make any statements either.

Communique No 18, issued a few minutes ago by the Presidency of the Republic states:

The Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic announces that the sixth dialog among Drs Camilo Jimenez and Ramiro Zambrano and the representative of the subversive M-19 group was held today, 24 March, between 1440 and 1423. Mexcian Ambassador Ricardo Galan served as a witness. During the dialog, the basic points of previous talks were examined and less hostility was evident this time.

Finally, it was agreed that the date for a new contact would be set through the usual channels. Bogota, 24 March 1980. Official Communqiue No 18 concludes here.

The official stand on the M-19 command's demands has been stated by both President Turbay and Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas. This stand rejects all negotiation for the release of those arrested for their connection with subversive movements. The government, nonetheless, has admitted the possibility of massively [masivamente] negotiating the release of the diplomatic hostages.

The Colombian Government has not disclosed the terms of Cuban President Fidel Castro's second proposal. Former Ambassador Clara Nieto de Ponce de Leon presented the proposal to President Turbay on Friday. Despite the fact that the foreign minister has been repeatedly asked about this matter, he has refrained from discussing Fidel Castro's second proposal.

M-19 Communique

PA250310 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The 19 April Movement [M-19] has declared that it would like to resolve the crisis involving the hostages at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota without bloodshed. This position was stated in a clandestine communqiue given to the press in Cali shortly before the beginning of the sixth stage of negotiations between the Colombian Government and the M-19.

Meanwhile, the hostages at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota are awaiting the outcome of the negotiations with pessimism, as they said themselves in telephone conversations with their relatives. However, an official source told UPI that the negotiations were resumed at the initiative of the committee of the hostages, which is made up of the papal nuncio and the ambassadors of the United States, Mexico and Venezuela, after the failure of the first five talks.

The hostages, who spoke with their relatives by telephone, said they were unaware of news reports to the effect that the guerrillas would release nondiplomatic hostages today. Among the hostages are 13 ambassadors and 6 foreign diplomats of lesser rank.

Meanwhile, the lawyers who are defending the prisoners whose release is being demanded by the guerrillas rejected statements by Foreign Minister Diego Uribe that the prisoners are common criminals who have committed horrible crimes. The lawyers said if the government considers the prisoners to be common criminals, their cases should be assigned to civilian rather than military courts. The lawyers added that the Colombian Government has failed to apply legal means invoked on behalf of the political criminals while publicly describing them as common criminals and murderers.

Th. Colombian Government maintains that to heed the demands of the guerrillas would be to violate the Constitution and the laws. It states that only the Justice Department can release the prisoners.

The guerrillas' lawyers maintain that by condemning the behavior of the prisoners before they are convicted, the executive has openly interfered with the branch that has jurisdiction.

PERSONS FOUND INNOCENT OF M-19 CONNECTIONS STILL IN JAIL

PA250247 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Neither former magistrate Tony Lopez Hoyela, Maria Cristina Salazar de (Pons) or Gladys (Corrado) were released today. The three were declared innocent during their trial for alleged connections with the terrorist 19 April Movement (M-19). [Words indistinct] the court-martial dissociated them from the verbal court-martial of several M-19 militants currently underway in the chapel of La Picota jail.

It is not known why military commander Gen Jaime Sarmiento Sarmiento has not signed the necessary documents in his role as president of the Supreme Military Tribunal. According to a reliable source, they will not be released tomorrow either.

COUNTRY JOINS SOUTH PACIFIC CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION

PA241935 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Colombia today officially joined the organization in charge of conserving the natural resources in the South Pacific, particularly the fish resources. Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas delivered the ratification instrument at noon in Bogota. In so doing, Colombia joined the organization to which Chile, Peru and Ecuador also belong.

Attending the ratification ceremony which took place at the Foreign Ministry were Ambassador (Bakula), secretary general of the Pacific organization, and the ambassadors of the member countries.

ROLDOS SACKS FINANCE MINISTER OVER DISPUTE

PA222157 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] President Jaime Roldos has asked for the resignation of Finance Minister Fernando Aspiazu Seminario and General Customs Director Efrem Baquerizo Campos. The resignations were submitted immediately.

As the public knows, the two officials had been engaged in a dispute which resulted in noncompliance with Finance Ministry orders and accusations from the same ministry about the handling of customs matters in the general director's office as well as the behavior of the customs police. The situation reached crisis proportions the day before yesterday when the customs director accused the minister of committing blunders and even irregularities. The Finance minister reacted by dismissing the customs director, claiming lack of integrity in the performance of his duties.

Upon his return to Quito from a visit to the Paute project, Roldos reviewed the problem and adopted the unexpected solution of asking for the resignation of both officials. This was both a wise and strong decision.

The weekend promises to be a hectic one [word indistinct] this circumstance as it is presumed that a reorganization may occur at the highest levels. This has been in the offing for quite some time.

INFORMATION SECRETARY KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

PA240156 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0130 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Quito, 23 Mar (EFE)--Fausto Molina Molina, secretary-general of public information, was killed today in a car accident in the outskirts of Riobamba, 175 km south of here.

Julio Cesar [name indistinct], foremost leader of Popular Democracy (Christian Democratic Party) and congressman was injured together with two other government officials in the same car mishap. According to preliminary reports reaching the capital of Ecuador, the vehicle in which the politicians were traveling overturned.

PEASANTS ANNOUNCE PROTEST MARCH IN CHIMBORAZO

PA210009 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] About 10,000 peasants from Chimborazo Province, Quina sector, who feel they have been deceived and ignored, will march in Riobamba wearing black armbands during the April holidays to protest the national government's negligence, they have announced. They have also reiterated their firm decision to kidnap the local authorities during those holidays.

During a visit to Quito, the peasants' leaders informed Agriculture Under Secretary Anibal Lopera Icaza and Jacobo Bucaram, executive director of the Ecuadorean Institute for Water Resources, of the decision adopted by the peasant communities.

The authorities have recommended that these patriotic attitudes not be turned into a political problem and have urged the peasants to remain calm, but have also asked the government to try to resolve the problem as soon as possible. The situation is becoming critical because the Chimborazo peasants are determined to enforce their demands, which are no mere threat, by any means. They regard their demands as just and the suspension of the above-mentioned works as the thwarting of their aspirations. In order for their movement to succeed, they have requested the support of all peasants in the province to stage a provincial strike, the report published in Guayaquil's morning newspaper EXPRESO concludes.

POLITICAL PARTIES ANNOUNCE ELECTION PLATFORMS

PY242159 Paris AFP in Spanish 1753 GMT 22 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Lima, 22 Mar (AFP)--Comments were made here today about radical measures against unemployment, hunger and illness included in the government programs announced by the 15 parties and alliances which will take part in the forthcoming 18 May general elections.

These programs, with their respective variations and extensions, were published in the free spaces which the electoral law grants to these parties and which began in the newspapers last Monday, on radio and television last Tuesday and which will last until 16 May.

The following are the summarized programs of these parties aimed at winning the confidence of the 6,421,621 voters (5,598,775 literates and 832,846 illiterates), including a few thousand Peruvians who live abroad.

1. American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA), with Armando Villanueva as presidential candidate. APRA has proposed a government for all Peruvians, without sectarianism, with union and political amnesty and an emergency plan to create more than a million jobs before the end of 1980 and provide low-price food and health care.

2. Popular Action (AP), headed by former President Fernando Belaunde, of a centrist tendency. AP has promised to create a million jobs, with the slogan of work and let work, and to modify the reforms of the military regime, in which they find practically nothing good.

3. Popular Christian Party, with Luis Bedoya as presidential candidate. Of conservative leanings and accused of being rightist, it defends the dignity of man, just family remunerations, free access to private ownership and completion of the military reforms.

4. Workers Revolutionary Party (Trotskiyite), supported by two other movements of the same tendency) with Hugo Blanco as presidential candidate. This party advocates a workers' government, confiscation of national and foreign enterprises, formation of popular militias, dissolution of police and armed forces, legal abortion free of charge, prompt divorce at the request of either husband or wife, repudiation of the foreign debt and renunciation of international treaties.

5. Unity of the Left, formed by the pro-Soviet Communist Party, the Revolutionary Socialist Party (of the late President Velasco) and other smaller Marxist movements, with Gen Leonidas Rodriguez as their presidential candidate. This movement says that the programs of the right to fight hunger, unemployment, disease, illiteracy and inflation are mere demagoguery, because they do not include the nationalization of national and foreign monopolies.

6. Popular Labor, Peasant and Student Front (FOCEP), Independent Marxist, with Genaro Ledesma as presidential candidate. FOCEP has promised to solve the nutrition problem in 1 year by intensive cultivation of the mountain slopes using the funds generated through exports.

7. Popular Democratic Unity, of largely Maoist tendency, with Carlos Malpica as presidential candidate. It advocates a government on popular and peasant bases, good salaries, freezing of prices and rents, public works, free education on all levels and unemployment insurance.

8. Workers and Peasants National Front, a centrist movement, with Roger Caceres as presidential candidate. It promises improvements for the poor classes, swift social development, Andean and Latin American integration, eradication of illiteracy, food for the people and public works.

9. Peruvian Democratic Movement, conservative, with Alejandro Tudela as presidential candidate. It recommends that the country be converted into a federal state to combat centralism, that youth and women be given more influence and that democracy and Christianity be defended.

10. National Union, conservative, whose presidential candidate is Carlos Carrillo Smith. It proposes to revive the work and nutrition plan of its founder, former President Manuel Odria.

11. Political Organization of the Peruvian Revolution, with Gen Javier Tantalean as presidential candidate. It proclaims that it defends Gen Juan Velasco's revolutionary heritage of establishing a participatory socialist society.

12. Revolutionary Union of the Left, Maoist, with Prof Horacio Zeballos as presidential candidate. It says it will guarantee all liberties, give free land to those who cultivate it, respect free enterprise and free the country from all imperialist domination.

13. Socialist Political Action, with Gustavo Mohme as presidential candidate. It asserts that it will bring about a socialist revolution in freedom and democracy with political and economic pluralism and deep humanitarianism.

14. Peruvian Socialist Party, social democratic, with Luciano Castillo as presidential candidate. It defends socialist orthodoxy similar to the European model.

15. Popular Movement of Social Action and Integration (PAIS), conservative, with Waldo Fernandez as presidential candidate. It defends democratic and liberal ideals.

STUDENT ELECTIONS LEAD TO CLASHES; 20 INJURED

PA221537 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0443 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 21 Mar (EFE)--At least 20 students were injured today in fighting between rival political groups in the national university center in the city of Huancayo, 300 km east of Lima.

EFE learned that the violence reached its peak today after student elections were called 1 week ago. Students wielding firearms, "Molotov cocktails," clubs and chains clashed, the Huancayo police reported. Vigilance was increased to avert new disorders.

The clashes occurred between students of the Aprista Party and radical leftist students battling to seize control of the student federation.

JOINT COMMAND CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM USSR

PY242217 Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 22 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Lima, 22 Mar (AFP)--Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio, chairman of the joint command of the Peruvian armed forces, today returned from a visit to the Soviet Union.

He indicated that he went to the USSR on a specific army mission which has been carried out with absolute clarity [claridad] and has yielded great advantages for Peru.

General Hoyos Rubio refused to explain the nature of the mission and indicated that first he had to brief the prime minister, Gen Pedro Richter, and the president, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES SENDING WEAPONS TO EL SALVADOR

PA210334 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Euclides Perez report]

[Text] Gen Luis Enrique Rangel Bourgoin, defense minister, denied that military planes or advisers are involved in events in El Salvador. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] [Question] International reports indicate that Israeli weapons arrived in El Salvador aboard Venezuelan military planes. What do you say to that?

[Answer] This is false because my ministry has not given any orders for flights from Venezuela to that republic, let alone with that objective in mind. I think that report is groundless. We should not pay attention to it.

[Question] It has also been mentioned that Venezuelan military advisers are giving assistance to the Salvadoran Government in its struggle against the insurrectionary movements in that country.

[Answer] That is totally false because the Defense Ministry has not sent any officer to that country in an advisory capacity.

[Question] What kind of military assistance is being given there then?

[Answer] At this time, none.

[Question] Concerning the resurgence of the guerrillas, the Bandera Roja group has been mentioned in connection with the killing of a Military Intelligence Directorate (DIM) member in Zaraza.

[Answer] Yes, someone in Zaraza who did not belong to the DIM but who did work for the armed forces--but not as an informer as hundreds of Venezuelans do--was killed by two individuals. An investigation was carried out to determine the motives, whether it was a personal vendetta or whether it was related to the work he had been doing for the unit for a long time. [end recording]

The defense minister finally noted that no guerrilla activities have been uncovered in that area or anywhere else in the country.

MINES MINISTER CONTACTS OPEC COLLEAGUES

PA212224 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon has been in permanent contact with his colleagues in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Ecuador, Algiers and other OPEC member countries. He is very interested in the international oil situation, which is logical.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--Caracas, 15 Mar (LATIN)--The Energy and Mines Ministry today reported that so far this year, Venezuela's petroleum production has amounted to an average 2,216,490 barrels a day. This is 5.94 percent less that last year's average. Until 6 March, Venezuela's oil exports amounted to an average 1,727,000 barrels a day. This is equivalent to a 15.01 percent drop in the average export of 2,032,000 barrels a day in 1979. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1443 GMT 15 Mar 80 PA]

VASQUEZ FORMALLY SUBMITS EXTRADITION REQUEST

PA242033 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The demand for the extradition of the former shah of Iran was officially submitted this morning at 1050 to the Foreign Affairs Ministry by Panamanian lawyer Juan Materno Vasquez and a team of jurists who accompanied him.

Vasquez, who had been expected at the Foreign Ministry since 1000, went there 30 minutes later, contending that he was still within the time limit for submitting the demand. He added that even if he hadn't arrived at the scheduled time, Panamanian laws still guaranteed his right to legally proceed with the demand. He said he was exercising his rights as a citizen and added that the Foreign Ministry was a public office.

For his part, Juan Manuel Castulovich, acting foreign affairs minister, was reluctant to give any explanations when questioned by the press. He said simply that any such document which was submitted through the proper legal channels would be admissible.

Vasquez, who represents the Iranian Government in Panama, said that the acting foreign minister's attitude of not receiving him personally as agreed was a nasty attitude toward the Panamanian people and international law. Faruk Farsi, who also represents the Iranian Government in this extradition process, said the shah's sudden departure from Panama shows that he is admitting his guilt and is afraid to face a legal process.

Vasquez said the demand had to undergo the processing that had been agreed to to keep anyone from claiming later, with good grounds, that the deadline for submitting the demand had expired. This would enable the shah to return to Panama any time without problems, he said.

GUARD TAKES STEPS TO INSURE ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY

PA212131 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The National Guard biweekly DE FRENTE has just published its 21st issue with a February date.

The publication says in its editorial that the National Guard command has issued instructions to maximize efforts to ensure the personal safety of citizens and social order, which are the cornerstones of the climate required for a normal and efficient development of and progress in the nation's activities.

Under the headline of "Security and Order in the National Midst," the editorial notes that the intensification programs already have all the earmarks of an accomplished task. It further stresses that, quite obviously, this National Guard effort will be all the more effective if it is resolutely supported by the public. The editorial ends by stating that the National Guard will do its share. In reality, it is already doing its share and it will step up its work as its forces increase.

Another article deals with the cleanup operation at Ancon Hill and the visit to Ancon Hill by students and professors in the company of National Guardsmen. It also reports on the benefits obtained by thousands of Panamanians from the positive and fruitful civic health campaign organized by the National Guard a few days ago.

ROYOS VISITS JAPAN, HOLDS TALKS ON NEW CANAL

For accounts on President Aristides Royo's visit in Japan, talks with officials on a new canal, and remarks on the shah's departure, and related matters see the Japan section of the 24 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

EL SALVADOR

ARCHBISHOP ROMERO ASSASSINATED IN CHURCH

PA250129 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0115 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, was killed by a shot in the chest this afternoon by four unidentified persons who entered the church where he was holding a Mass.

According to reports, there was no chance whatsoever to identify his killers, who escaped immediately.

Eyewitness Reports Vary

PA250210 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0148 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza]

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, was killed this afternoon by a shot in the chest fired by one of four unidentified persons who entered the church where he was holding mass.

Jorge Pinto Jr., director of the opposition newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE, gave the information to ACAN-EFE, indicating that the assassinated archbishop was holding a Mass on the death anniversary of his mother at La Divina Providencia Hospital.

Pinto was interviewed by ACAN-EFE in the home of the director of the U.S. International Communications Agency, Howard Lane, where the newsman went to advise U.S. Ambassador Robert White, who was there, of the tragedy.

Romero was taken by friends to the Salvadoran Polyclinic Hospital in a desperate effort to save his life, but the archbishop died before reaching the hospital.

The prelate had been deeply identified with the cause of the poor and his Sunday sermons had caused him to be threatened by extreme leftist and extreme rightist organizations.

An eyewitness said the shot was fired from a vehicle into the church. "There was only one shot. The monsignor fell dead on the spot," the witness said.

The report has caused grief to thousands of Salvadorans, who began to call news media offices trying to confirm the report.

The assassinated archbishop had denounced possible attempts against his life by political organizations at least twice. The prelate had adopted a firm position in support of human rights in El Salvador and his sermons were examples of his opposition to the abuses of the Salvadoran regimes and of the acts of violence by the extreme left and extreme right. The archbishop always advocated a peaceful solution to the crisis of violence shaking this Central American nation.

The reasons for the attack are unknown, as is the identity of the political group to which the killers belong.

Calls immediately began pouring in from abroad to confirm the report. There has been no statement thus far on the part of the Salvadoran church.

Newsman Gives Details

PA250200 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0125 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Interview with undentified staffer at Radio Cadena YSU in San Salvador--live]

[Text] [Question] What is the situation like in El Salvador at this time following the release of the news of the assassination of Monsignor Romero?

[Answer] Well, at this time, everyone is calling us here at YSU of El Salvador to verify the report that today was circulating by mouth. It was believed that it was just a rumor, but the report has appeared on the teletype. It is being transmitted by the Spanish ACAN-EFE agency. This means that Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, was killed today. There is much sorrow.

[Question] Can you tell us where Monsignor Romero's body can be found at this time? Have the newsmen at YSU or other Salvadoran newsmen verfied this report? You said that this has only been reported by teletype, and we have also received it here at Radio Reloj. Have you newsmen seen Monsignor Romero's body or confirmed this information?

[Answer] YSU at this time is making contacts to verify the report. Yes, it has in fact been confirmed that he died at 1700 today. Therefore, we are confirming to the listeners in the sister republic of Costa Rica, especially for the listeners of Radio Reloj.

[Question] How is it that the press has only just learned of this assassination? Who gave this information? If it occurred at 1700, how come this important news has just now been reported?

[Answer] All that I know on the subject is that he was at a Mass. I believe that the rumor was spread by the persons who were at the Mass.

Majano Condemns Murder

PA250729 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0648 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 25 Mar, (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Revolutionary Government Junta of El Salvador, told ACAN-EFE last night that the example of Monsignor Romero "commits us to continue the struggle to overcome the conditions of poverty in our country."

The Salvadoran archbishop was assassinated yesterday afternoon inside a chapel of La Divina Providencia Cancer Hospital shortly after holding a Mass.

Majano told ACAN-EFE that "we had a guide from the archbishop to continue his teachings. His example commits us to continue the struggle to overcome the conditions of poverty in our country." He added: "Monsignor Romero was a man of peace. Those who wanted his death have done so with the purpose of generating more violence in our country."

The archbishop and Majano met at various times, particularly during mediation efforts by the prelate in some of the crises experienced by the current regime. The officer declared that his expressions "are many words of sorrow for the death of Monsignor Romero, who for so many years maintained an exemplary evangelical struggle, who helped to create the necessary climate to expedite the path of social justice in our country."

He added that the archbishop deserved the recognition of the government, the armed forces, the Salvadoran people and the whole world for the giant sacrifice undertaken since he assumed the archbishopric on 22 February 1977, which has been defined as a "preferential option for the poor."

"The armed forces condemn this reprehensible assassination and are dutybound before the citizenry to explain it," the military member of the junta stated.

Majano indicated that the people "must not allow their sorrow to be exploited with the objective of submerging our society in a fratricidal struggle."

He said that the killing of the archbishop "will encourage us to pursue our goal (of transforming the country), which is identified with his social feelings."

The officer said that he considered the archbishop "the greatest man sent by the Supreme Creator to our fatherland in the present century to awaken consciences and to overcome injustices."

The archbishop's body will lie in state for 3 days at the Sacred Heart Basilica, a wooden and laminated structure located across from the ACAN-EFE offices. Monsignor Romero was accustomed to giving his Sunday sermons in that church over the past few months in the wake of the frequent occupation of the metropolitan cathedral by leftist militants. Neither the time nor place of the burial has been announced.

Junta Declares Mourning

PA250631 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0559 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 25 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta last night decreed 3 days of mourning for the death of the archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdamez.

The communique issued last night by the junta states that "the killing of his excellency, the archbishop, constitutes the vilest of crimes." It adds that the criminal attack was against the Catholic Church and the Salvadoran people.

"The Revolutionary Government Junta shares the sorrow of the Salvadorans who are mourning the person who offered his life for all," the communique added.

The communique notes that the assassinated religious leader "was and will continue to be an undying example of probity, charity and courage in denouncing all who violate human rights."

The junta asked the people to "channel our sorrow toward the building of a just, free and peaceful fatherland for which he always struggled.

"It is a time for reflection, calm and patriotic action, which will permit us to return to peace and concord, as the most preferable method to overcome this crisis," the junta stated.

Requiem Mass Arranged

PA250547 Paris AFP in Spanish 0445 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Mar (AFP)--A requiem mass will be officiated tomorrow, Tuesday, beginning at 1000 (1600 GMT) at the Sacred Heart Basilica for archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. At that time his body will lie in state before thousands of parishioners, church sources have announced.

The Mass will be officiated by Msgr Arturo Riviera y Damas, who was considered the priest closest to slain Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero and closest to his way of thinking.

The Catholic radio station YSAX reported tonight that all the priests of the archdiocese of San Salvador are gathered at this moment ironing out the details on the hour and site of the archbishop's funeral. Also, church spokesman announced tonight that Archbishop Romero was slaim by a bullet while he was holding the pyx and the host for communion.

Meanwhile, all Catholic schools in the country announced tonight that as of tomorrow they will close as a sign of mourning, without saying when they will reopen. It was also learned that an urgent high-level cabinet meeting was held tonight at the presidential palace to define the Salvadoran Government's position under the present circumstances.

Local media believe that the killing of Archbishop Romero could prompt serious incidents within the political crisis of this country and it is not dismissed that the government may decree martial law in the coming hours to prevent disturbances.

Meanwhile, other media speculated tonight on the possibility that the leftist groups may call a national strike tomorrow to protest the killing of the archbishop--presumably killed by the ultraright--and demand that the government explain the crime.

ROMERO'S LAST SUNDAY SERMON DENOUNCED REPRESSION

PA232200 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 1420 GMT 23 Mar 80 PA

[Sunday sermon by Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero at Sacred Heart Basilica in San Salvador, El Salvador--live via telephone]

[Excerpts] So it can be seen that the gesture of our Christian brothers from the United States [who are visiting here with us today] is not isolated. I have been informed that many Christian groups in the United States have voiced their solidarity with the letter we sent to the President of the United States asking him not to provide military aid, which will be used to repress our people. [applause]

One of those tokens of solidarity is an article signed by Mr (Murray Williams), who was U.S. ambassador to El Salvador under President Rivera. From his experience he can confirm that U.S. aid to El Salvador always results in military repression. [applause]

We have experienced a very tragic week. I could not supply data on the 15 March incidents earlier, but one of the fiercest and most painful military operations took place in rural areas that day in La Laguna, Plan de Ocotes, and El Rosario resulting in a tragic toll. Many huts were burned. There was looting, and what is never lacking, many dead bodies were left behind.

March 17 was a very violent day. Several bombs went off in the capital and in the countryside. There was much damage at the Agriculture Ministry. The national university campus was surrounded by the military from the early morning until 1900. Constant machinegun fire was heard in the vicinity of the university throughout the day. The archbishopric interceded to try to protect the people who were inside.

Egithteen people were killed at the Colima Ranch. At least 13 of them were peasants. The administrator and storagehouse keeper also died. The armed forces have reported there was a confrontation. The incidents were reported on television, and many surmised some interesting things from this.

At least 50 people died in the serious incidents that day. In the capital seven d'ed in the Santa Lucia neighborhood. Five people died near (Pinllantas). After the military had evicted workers from the trash collection department, the bodies of four workers who had been arrested were found. At Kilometer 38 on the road to Suchitoto in Montepeque, 16 peasants were killed. On the same day, two Central American University students, brothers Mario Nelson and Miguel Alberto Rodriguez Velado, were arrested at (Tecnillantas). The former was arraigned after 4 days of illegal detention. His brother, who had been hurt and has not been arraigned, remains illegally detained. The legal aid office is defending him.

Amnesty International has released a press communique depicting the repression of peasants, particularly in the Chalatenango area. This week's events have confirmed the report although the government has repudiated it. As I entered the church I was given a cable saying: Amnesty International confirmed today, Saturday--that is, yesterday--that human rights are being violated in El Salvador to an extent that they have not been violated in other countries. That was the report made in Managua by Patricio Fuentes, spokesman for the special action project for Central America conducted by the Amnesty International chapter in Sweden. Fuentes said that during a 2-week factfinding tour of El Salvador, he confirmed that 83 political killings had taken place between 10 and 14 March. He said Amnesty International recently had condemned the Salvadoran Government, blaming it for 600 political killings. [applause]

In turn, the Salvadoran Government had defended itself by claiming that Amnesty International had condemned it based on suppositions. Now we have confirmed that human rights are being violated in El Salvador to a greater extent than the repression that took place in Chile following the coup d'etat, Fuentes reported. [applause]

The Salvadoran Government also claimed that the 600 had been killed during confrontations between army troops and guerrillas. Fuentes said while he was in El Salvador that he was able to see that the victims were tortured before the killings. The Amnesty International spokesman said the bodies of the victims are usually found with their thumbs tied back. Corrosive substances were also applied to the bodies, he added, in order to avoid the identification of the victims by their relatives and prevent international denunciations. However, the dead were identified after the bodies had been unearthed. Fuentes said the Salvadoran Army's repression seeks to disband the people's organizations by killing their urban and rural leaders.

In the countryside, according to the Amnesty spokesman, at least 3,500 peasants have escaped to the capital to avoid being persecuted. We have complete lists with the names and dates of children, men and women who have been killed simply because they were organized, Fuentes stated. He added that Amnesty International, which is a humanitarian organization, is not identified with governments, organizations or persons. We do not want to topple the government but we want human rights to be upheld everywhere in the world [applause] but particularly in those places where they are most threatened or trampled upon, Fuentes said. Therefore, this confirms what we have reported about this awful week.

I want to analyze what may have been the cause of that violent 17 March strike called by the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses to protest repression. Last Sunday I said that was a legitimate goal. It was a matter of denouncing something that cannot be tolerated but the strike also sought a political goal, to show that, instead of intimidating the people's organizations, repression is strenghtening them and to reject the incumbent government's position because it needs violent repression to implement its reforms, reforms which for various reasons are not acceptable to the people's organizations.

The state of siege and the lack of information to which we have been subjected through official communiques and by most of our media still do not allow us to objectively gage the scope of the national strike. Foreign radio stations have spoken of 70-percent success which could be very high and could be regarded as quite successful.

Even not counting the firms that closed out of fear of the actions by the leftwing, those taken by the rightwing and the government early Monday morning, it cannot be denied that the strength shown by the coordinating board strictly among the workers was great. The board is strong, not only in the countryside but also in the factories and in the city. It is very possible that some mistakes were made but despite that, it can be estimated that the strike was a step forward in the people's struggle and it was indicative that the left can bring the country's economic activities to a halt. [applause]

The government's response to the strike was harsh as was shown not only by the patrolling of the cities and the shooting at the University of El Salvador but above all by the number of dead left behind. No fewer than 10 workers were killed in the striking factories by security corps members and three workers from the mayor's office were found dead after they had been arrested by the rural police, and this concise report was made by the capital city mayor's office itself. [applause]

All these deaths were followed by (?others) until, according to some sources, they totaled 60. Others say they exceeded 140. The labor strike was accompanied by some combative activities staged by people's organizations in the countryside. That was the case of Colima, San Martin and Suchitoto. The tactical suitability of these operations may be doubted but their possible lack of suitability did not justify the government's repression.

The coordinating board no doubt has its faults. It still has a long way to go to become a coherent alternative of revolutionary democratic power. Let us hope they will evaluate and perfect an expression that is really born out of the people so that their errors will not be repudiated by the people. It is a hope and an illusion if it matures and really understands what the people want. Those flaws, however, do not lie in its members being subversives or hoodlums or social outcasts. The flaws lie in their not being allowed normal political development. They are persecuted, massacred and curtailed in their labor activities, organizational work and efforts to have more relations with other democratic groups. What will be achieved through this is their radicalization and desperation. Under such circumstances, it is difficult for them not to launch revolutionary activities and fighting. The least we can say is that the country is going through a prerevolutionary but not a transition stage. The basic question is how to come out of this critical stage in the least violent way. And on this point the main responsibility is that of the civilian and notably the military rulers. Let us hope they will not be blinded by what they are doing through land reform. It could be a ruse that will keep them from seeing the overall scope of the process.

One final note about which we want to voice special solidarity. Yesterday afternoon the Jose Simeon Canas University was attacked for the first time without provocation. A combat unit along with the police conducted the operation at 1315. They entered the campus shooting and Manuel Orantes Guillen, a student who was studying mathematics, was killed. I have also been told that several students have been reported missing and their relatives and the university have protested the raiding of a campus whose autonomy should have been respected.

What they did at this university they have not done at the National University, no doubt out of fear. This also shows that the Central American University was not armed to defend itself and that this was an unjustified outrage. We expect to give more details on this serious attack on civilized values and legality here.

Dear brothers, it would be interesting to analyze these things now, but I do not want to abuse your time. What is the meaning of these months of a new government that precisely wanted to end these horrible incidents? If what it wants to do is leave the people's organizations rudderless and get in the way of the process that the people want, no other process can prosper. Without being rooted in the people, the government cannot be effective. Let alone when it wants to impose things through bloodshed and pain. [applause]

I would like to make a special appeal to the men of the army and specifically to the troops in the National Guard, the police and the garrisons. Brothers, you belong to our people. You are killing your own peasant brothers and to an order to kill given by a man, the law of God that says, thou shalt not kill, should prevail. [applause] No soldier is compelled to obey an order against the law of God. [applause] An immoral law is not binding on anyone. [applause] It is high time you regain control of your conscience and follow its dictates rather than sinful orders. [applause]

The church, defender of the law of God and human dignity, cannot remain silent before so much abomination. I want the government to realize that reforms are to no avail if they are stained in so much blood. [applause]

Therefore, in the name of the (?Lord) and of this long-suffering people, whose laments are heard in heaven every day more [words indistinct], I beseech you, I beg you, [words indistinct] to stop repression. [applause]

As we saw in today's Bible readings, the church preaches liberation, a liberation which above all seeks respect for human dignity, the common good of the people and transcendence which above all else looks to God and derives its hope and strength only from him. Let us now say our credo which is our truth. [applause]

NEW CLASHES CLAIM 29 LIVES IN 24 HOURS

PA250357 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0028 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Twenty-nine persons have died and at least 24 have been wounded in the past 24 hours in El Salvador as a result of what the authorities have characterized as clashes between leftist elements and security forces.

With this, the death toll for the past 8 days has increased to 140. In Zacatecoluca, 56 km southeast of San Salvador, 6 persons died when a military convoy was attacked by leftists, according to a report from the armed forces' news committee.

In Usulutan, 110 km east of the Salvadoran capital, the son of a national police inspector was killed by members of the clandestine Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL]. The mother of the dead young man was wounded in the attack. Also in that city, a civilian, presumably a member of a leftist group, died when he was attacked by a National Guard patrol.

The authorities have announced that 22 persons were injured near Chalatenango, 72 km north of San Salvador, when a group of terrorists attacked a soldier and a civilian. Twenty of the wounded persons are members of an ultraleftist terrorist group. This morning, three national policemen died in an attack from FPL militants at a truck weighing area near Chalchuapa, 77 km west of San Salvador.

The body of a professor was found Sunday night in Morazan, an eastern department. He had been kidnaped on Friday afternoon by unidentified persons at the school where he worked.

Another body was found by authorities on Monday morning in Santa Tecla, 12 km west of the Salvadoran capital. It has also been reported that the bodies of two agronomists were found at the Cerro Grande dam, 35 km north of San Salvador. One person died in an attack on a supermarket near the Jose Simeon Canas Central American University, which is administered by Jesuits.

The news committee of the armed forces has also stated that in Sociedad, 171 km east of San Salvador, Tejido Benitez, commander of a military convoy, died during an attack by terrorists. Two of his children were affected [afectados] in the incident.

In Jucuapa, 118 km east of San Salvador, a National Guardsman died after he was attacked by guerrillas. Near San Juan Opico, 43 km west of San Salvador, 30 members of the FPL murdered a civilian, the news committee has reported.

The spokesmen for the armed forces have also reported the death of five terrorists near Verapaz, 71 km east of the capital, when a National Guard commission was attacked.

The deaths of four terrorists in an attack against a group of National Guardsmen in Izalco, 70 km southwest of San Salvador, has also been reported. According to the news committee, the leftists were sacking a rural area close to the city.

In Candelaria de la Frontera, close to the border with Guatemala in the country's northwest region, Sgt Ciro Rivas was injured but he killed his attacker.

The committee has denied the death of 25 peasants in San Pablo Tacachico, near Santa Ana, 77 km west of the capital. This incident was reported by the archibshop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, in his Sunday sermon.

FPL TAKES CREDIT FOR 'EXECUTION' OF POLICEMEN

PA250018 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 22 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 PA

[Text] In a special communique sent to EL INDEPENDIENTE yesterday, the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] reported the execution of four policemen assigned to the main entrance of the Foreign Ministry building in the west section of the international highway last Thursday at 0730.

The FPL said that one of its squads carried out the killing with total success and withdrew from the site of the killing without incident.

"This execution operation is a combative and popular response designed to punish those who use their weapons to kill defenseless people and to denounce to the peoples of the world the brutal and cynical intervention of the U.S. and Venezuelan governments, which seek to keep the Salvadoran people subjugated," the message says in closing.

The official report issued by the security corps only states that persons in a green pickup truck fired at the Foreign Ministry building, but it neither confirms nor denies the death of the policemen mentioned in the FPL war bulletin.

JUDICIARY BRANCH WORKERS BEGIN 3-DAY STRIKE

PA250501 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0233 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 24 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Over 1,000 employees of the Salvadoran judiciary branch began a nationwide 3-day strike today to demand salary increases and other fringe benefits.

The magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice of El Salvador and the court judges this morning met with the members of the Revolutionary Government Junta in an effort to find a solution to the conflict.

The workers are demanding a 75 percent salary hike. The government has promised salary increases to all public administration employees as of the month of April.

GUATEMALA

VIOLENCE MOUNTS; ESA WARNS OF REPRISALS

PA250349 Paris AFP in Spanish 2040 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala city, 24 Mar (AFP)--Legal adviser and professor of the National University of Guatemala, Rolando Melgar, was killed today by unidentified persons who shot him as he was going to his office in the downtown part of the city. Melgar and his driver were killed. The lawyer sustained 22 bullet wounds and his driver 16.

This morning the body of a 23-year old girl was found in this capital. The bullet-riddled body showed signs of torture.

Meanwhile, the Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) claimed credit today for the killing of three students in the National University whose bodies were found Sunday, as an action in response--according to a communique--to what they termed the cowardly killing of Col Maximo Zepeda. The ESA states in its communique that 17 communists have yet to be killed in coming days, because for each anticommunist that falls 20 of the opposite band will be eliminated.

Meanwhile, the director of the U.S. Council for Hemispheric Affairs, Lawrence Birns, 1 week ago gave Mexican newspapers a list of 17 Guatemalans whose lives are at stake. According to the Mexican press, Birns said that this list was sent by the Guatemalan armed forces to the Pentagon. Political figures and religious figures of Guatemela are included on the list released by Birns in Mexico. Included on the list are Americo Cifuentes, leader of the United Revolutionary Front (FUR); Carlos Gallardo Flores, leader of the Social Democratic Party (PSD); Rene Leon, president of the Christian Democratic Party in Guatemala; and Cesar Jerez, Jesuit provincial for Central America and Panama. Also listed are other Jesuits and the director of a nuns' school. The death threat announced by Birns also hovers over six Guatemalan newsmen.

The director of the council noted that this organization received information that hardliners of U.S. international policy had asked the Guatemalan government to purge the country of all those persons who one way or another have been characterized as struggling for the democratization of the country. This request was aimed at achieving peace in the Central American region and at saving Guatemala and Honduras from the contagion of Nicaraguan Sandinism and Salvadoran extremism, according to the Mexican press reports.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC FIGURE KIDNAPED, MURDERED

PA250027 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1708 GMT 24 Mar 80 PA

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--presumably live]

[Text] A veteran militant of the Christian Democrats in San Marcos Department was shot to death after being kidnaped from his residence in the department's capital. He was 53 year-old Felipe Julian de Leon Barrios. His body was found in Zone 4 of that town. He had been kidnaped by heavily armed persons who have not been identified. His body had many bullet holes. The caliber of the bullets has not been established.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT DECREES NATIONAL MOURNING FOR ROMERO

PA250644 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0446 GMT 25 Mar 80 PA

[Communique issued by Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Managua on 24 March 1980--read by unidentified person]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, considering:

That Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, archbishop of San Salvador, was vilely assassinated today and that Monisgnor Romero had been waging a struggle on behalf of the humble and the exploited of his country;

That Monsignor Romero defended to the utmost his people's right to liberation and that those who ordered him killed are not only the enemies of those people, who have been the victims of one of the most atrocious acts of genocide in the history of America; [as heard]

That Monsignor Romero was faithful to the idea of a true and profound change in his country and denounced all attempts to frustrate the hopes of his people to whom he gave all his love and for whom he gave his life;

That the life of Monsignor Romero is an example for Central America and the entire continent and his attitude should represent a commitment for all honest men who love justice and true liberty;

Decrees:

1. To declare national mourning throughout the territory of the republic to be observed for 3 days. In all that time, the national flag should remain at half mast at all public buildings, schools, military garrisons and at other flagpoles in the country.

2. To render state funeral honors to Monsignor Romero. The full government junta, the national directorate of the Sandinist front, the ministers of state and other government officials will attend a Mass to be held tomorrow at 1700 at the Plaza of the Revolution. The diplomatic corps accredited in the country will be invited to the mass.

3. To publicly invite all mass organizations of our revolution and all professional and labor organizations and the people in general to participate in this ceremony.

Done in the city of Managua, on 24 March 1980, year of the literacy campaign.

[Signed] Junta of the government of National Reconstruction: Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Violeta de Chamorro, Moises Hassan Morales.

THIRD ROUND OF TALKS ON FOREIGN DEBT ENDS

PA230015 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] The third stage of the renegotiation with international banks of the Nicaraguan foreign debt concluded yesterday. Nicaragua told the bankers that they could either take their proposal or leave it.

The third round of talks for the renegotiation of the Nicaraguan foreign debt left to us by the Somozist dictatorship concluded yesterday at the Ruben Dario Room of the Intercontinental Hotel in Managua. The bankers did not reject the proposal of our revolutionary government and took it home for consultation with the remainder of the banks involved.

In a news conference held this morning by Alfredo Cesar, minister of the International Reconstruction Fund, it was learned that an agreement was reached during this renegotiation on the amount that Nicaragua owes to the banks. The figure agreed on amounts to 97 percent of the total estimated by our government--approximately $490 million. However, no agreement was reached on other aspects. Nicaragua does not refuse to pay the debt but its proposal on the terms of payment has not been completely accepted by the bankers. Nicaragua proposes special terms and interests to pay it off according to the special conditions being experienced by our country and considering that these debts were not acquired by our revolutionary government but by the Somozist dictatorship which kept it in its own pocket. The bankers do not like to be told that they supported Somoza when all the people were on a war footing to overthrow him. The bankers do not want to accept any political or moral responsibility and maintain that many loans were used to boost the country's economy.

We will now hear Minister Cesar summarizing the Nicaraguan stand:

[Begin recording] We stressed that we are not renegotiating a debt contracted by this government, as is the usual case, but that we are renegotiating the terms of payment--because the debt has been recognized--of a debt contracted by the Somozist dictatorship. In addition, special conditions to pay off the debt must be established because of the objective economic decisions that our country has made for the next decade. These special conditions have been presented by the Nicaraguan government to the bankers. [end recording]

The representatives of the international private banks also exchanged views with the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, which were described as positive.

In this morning's press conference, the minister of the International Reconstruction Fund added that the bankers insisted that the IMF participate in the renegotiation of the debt. However, Nicaragua rejects this vigorously because the IMF--being used by imperialism to destabilize popular and revolutionary governments, as is the case in Jamaica, and to defend the interests of the bankers--would impose conditions on our government to the detriment of our revolutionary process. For example, the IMF would put a limit on government expenditures for education, health, housing and so forth, or put restrictions on Nicaragua's ability to continue getting loans for the reconstruction, or put limits on salary increases for the workers or force the government to levy new taxes on our people. All these conditions which the IMF would want to impose if it participates in the renegotiation of the foreign debt, as the bankers want, are completely unacceptable to our revolution. Our revolutionary government has told the international bankers that it will pay off the debt to the extent that Nicaragua is able. In its proposal Nicaragua stressed that we cannot pay in any other way, that they must either take it or leave it.

CIA DESTABILIZATION MANEUVERS IN JAMAICA DENOUNCED

PA232344 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Our America commentary]

[Text] The U.S. CIA has waged many destabilizing campaigns against the progressive Jamaican Government headed by Prime Minister Michael Manley. Both in its domestic and foreign policies, the Jamaican Government has taken measures detrimental to the rapacious interests of U.S. imperialism, and Washington, as usual, has taken measures to destabilize the government of this Caribbean nation. In its plots against Jamaica, the CIA has the unpatriotic cooperation of the island's reactionary and proimperialist sectors in the Labor Party. This rightist political organization has led several strikes in strategic sectors of the Jamaican economy and its members, on more than one occasion, have used violence and terrorism against sympathizers of the ruling Peoples National Party.

The economic crisis affecting Jamaica, a country without energy sources, has been exploited by the International Monetary Fund, a financial organization controlled by Washington to try to impose conditions which, if accepted, would compel the government to implement unpopular measures.

Recently a new fact has proved that Washington is insisting on maintaining its interference in domestic Jamaican affairs. The U.S. Embassy in Kingston installed two television cameras on its top floor. These cameras had telescopic lenses aimed at vital centers in this capital, such as the government building, the offices of the main political parties, the Cuban Embassy and the general headquarters of the Jamaican armed forces. In view of the popular protest and the firm attitude of Jamaican National Security Minister Dudley Thompson, the U.S. Embassy had no alternative but to take down the espionage equipment which allowed them to keep under surveillance key spots in Kingston whose activities are of interest to the CIA.

The truth is that the United States has not reconciled itself to accepting the reality of the Caribbean. These days it is not submissive as before to the dictates of Washington and other colonialist or neocolonialist capitals.

Jamaica is only one case, but we could also speak of Cuba, Guyana, Grenada, Nicaragua, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Haiti and other nations which have suffered the aggression, threats, blackmail and pressures of U.S. imperialists.

The peoples of the Caribbean and several of its governments will not cringe before the threats of the United States, which has increased its military presence in the Caribbean to frighten those who walk the paths of freedom, independence and social justice, or those who also strive to begin the path already begun by Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

Washington would like to continue dominating the Caribbean peoples. It would like this subregion to continue being a secure backyard for the investments of its rapacious transnational concerns. But the truth in the Caribbean does not bend, and will bend less and less in the future, to the wishes of the main enemy of our peoples. The Caribbean, as has been said by the most outstanding leaders in the area, belongs to the people of the Caribbean and not to the imperialist U.S. Government.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON EMBASSY SITUATION

PA221515 Paris AFP in Spanish 1357 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 22 Mar (AFP)--The Dominican Government announced last night it will support any decision made by the Colombian Government aimed at solving the situation of the occupied Dominican Embassy, preserving the human lives and maintaining the legal principles, order, and public peace in that country.

This decision came after a meeting last night in the national palace between President Antonio Guzman and the Council of Government, the state secretaries and other ranking officials of the nation.

The Council of Government discussed the difficult situation at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota and gave a standing vote of recognition to President Antonio Guzman for his prudent position regarding the issue, according to an official communique, the text of which is as follows:

The Council of Government, after studying the difficult situation at the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, Colombia, created by the occupation by members of the 19 April Movement [M-19], has established the following points:

1. The Dominican Government respects and supports the Colombian Government's initiative to seek ways of resolving the existing situation in our embassy in Bogota and highly values the prudent and careful manner in which the Colombian Government has conducted the negotiations up to now.

2. The Dominican Goverment supports any decision which the Colombian Government takes aimed at resolving the situation of our occupied embassy, preserving the human lives and maintaining the legal principles, order and public peace in that country.

3. The Dominican Government trusts that the Colombian Government will make every effort so that this regrettable incident will end in a satisfactory manner and without bloodshed.

Both President Turbay Ayala and the foreign minister have affirmed that the use of force would be resorted to only in case of legitimate defense.

Dominican Ambassador Antonio Garcia Vasquez will be contact at all times with the Colombian authorities, working toward a satisfactory solution to the problem.

PRD OFFICIAL SEES RIGHTIST PLOT INVOLVING U.S.

PA230304 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0917 GMT 22 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 22 Mar (EFE)--Extreme right sectors, which could include U.S. influence, maintain a "constant climate of conspiracy" against the present social democratic government in the Dominican Republic. The accusation was made during a news conference by Jose Francisco Pena, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD], while referring to recent anticommunist statements by Jesuit Lautico Garcia.

The PRD official said that behind the statements of Father Garcia, a Spaniard who has lived for many years in the Dominican Republic, stand persons on the political extreme right, some of whom could speak English. Here he made a clear allusion to the United States. Pena Gomez said he did not want to mention the Spanish Jesuit specifically, although he is a well-known spokesman for the extreme right and believed to be one of those responsible for the failure of the abortive democracy which followed Rafael Leonidas Trujillo's dictatorship in 1969. He does not give the priest much individual importance, but he does believe that the political sectors he represents are important.

In his opinion, these sectors are playing with "fire" if they believe that a false accusation against the government party will throw the masses to the right. In Pena Gomez' opinion, it will, on the contrary, make the masses swing more to the left. The recent declarations of the Jesuit priest on television have caused a great uproar and two government deputies have asked for his deportation. However, President Antonio Guzman has rejected the petition.

Another priest using the pen name of P.R. Thompson to sign his commentaries and press articles has criticized his colleague Lautico Garcia, reminding him that just as the church rejects communism, it also rejects inhuman capitalism because it only seeks to accumulate wealth.

Jesuit Garcia had said the government party is advancing toward a stronger alliance with international socialism which, he said, is the precursor of communism.

GRENADA

MORE CUBANS ARRIVE TO HELP BUILD AIRPORT

PA211432 Paris AFP in Spanish 1704 GMT 20 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Grenada, 20 Mar (AFP)--A group of 163 Cubans arrived here last night to help in the construction of the international airport, which will cost about $45 million and should be completed within 3 years, it was announced here today. Approximately 39 Cuban engineers have been working at the airport site for over 3 months. It was announced some time ago that Venezuela, Iraq, Syria and Libya are also helping build the airport.

JAMAICA

MANLEY WARNS OF FORCES TRYING TO DIVIDE REGION

FL211513 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley has warned against forces trying to divide the Caribbean on ideological grounds. Emphasizing the importance of unity in the region, he said it did not matter so much whether the countries had identical political paths. What mattered, he said, (?was) that they were able to cooperate in spite of their diversity and difficulties that might derive. Mr Manley said the regional institutions and integration movements had to be guarded jealously against all intrusions with a demand for respect for the diversity of the nations. The prime minister, who addressed the inaugural award presentation ceremony of the guild of undergraduates at the Mona campus of the University of the West Indies last night, cited the important role of the institution in this respect. He said the university had a unique and historical mission representing, as it did, the repository of the impulse of the Caribbean.

GRENADIAN MINISTER DISCUSSES 'GAINS' OF REVOLUTION

FL211827 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 21 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Grenadian minister of education, George Louison, has said the rising consciousness of the people in their struggle for a new justice is the most significant achievement of Grenada's year-old revolution. Mr Louison declared that it was this rising consciousness of the Grenadian people which had resulted in their firm unity and their willingness to express solidarity for all the peoples of the Caribbean in the struggle against imperialism. This solidarity, he said, was already extended to the people of Jamaica in their struggle against the International Monetary Fund.

Mr Louison was speaking last night on the gains of the Grenadian revolution at a public talk sponsored by the National Union of Democratic Teachers, which was held at the Kingston and St Andrew Parish Library.

He said the education process in Grenada was now being used to develop all the people to take part in the revolutionary process and not just for the upward mobility of a few individuals. Towards this end, he said, teachers were being drawn more and more into production programs through consultations and seminars. Mr Louison said the move was to build a core of strong, forthright and dynamic teachers able to institute a new curriculum based on the themes of school and community and work and service.

Mr Louison also viewed the NUDT exhibition at the library which outlines the goals of the union. He will address the public session of the NUDT's second congress on Saturday.

GOVERNMENT WORKERS TO GO ON STRIKE 25 MAR

FL242054 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 24 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Jamaica Civil Service Association has instructed all civil servants and workers in all government departments it represents to take strike action as of tomorrow morning. The president of the association, Mr (Winston Clarke) at a press conference a short while ago said that the strike action was inserted against layoff notices served on over 500 civil servants last week. Mr (Clarke) said that early last year government had agreed that there would not be any layoffs in the civil service and that temporary workers with over three years' service would be appointed. He said that the notices were issued mainly to these temporary workers and the association had already warned that any such action would be strongly protested. The decision to call a strike was taken by the association's Executive Council at a meeting earlier today.

PNP SETS UP ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE UNIT

FL242250 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 24 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The PNP [People's National Party] has announced the setting up of a party economic intelligence unit to receive intelligence reports concerning hoarding, sabotage and adverse propaganda designed to affect the interests of the Jamaican people. The unit will channel daily reports to the government for possible action. The announcement was made at the news conference hosted by the PNP in Jamaica House a short while ago.